

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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TIRE OF THE GERMAN

British Middle Classes Extremely Weary of Teutonic Competition.

ONE REASON FOR THE NAVAL INCREASE

Encroachments in Africa Sufficient to Secure Harcourt's Assistance.

EXPEDITION TO DONGOLA ONLY A PART

Movement Against the Khalifa Not Directed at the Derwishes.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCE IS THREATENED

Steady Aggressions of the German Merchants and Intrigues of the Kaiser Have Become a Serious Menace.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The advance on Dongola and against the Khalifa derwishes has taken most people in Great Britain completely by surprise. On the same day that the Cairo correspondent of the Times made public this sudden move of the Egyptian government, Lord Cromer's report was sent to Parliament, in which he declared that the derwishes were maintaining a strictly defensive position.

The British ministry, pending Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Monday night, allows two quite plausible explanations to be semi-officially announced. One that the success of the Abyssinian king will most likely encourage his neighbor, the Khalifa, to a descent on Egypt, and that it is best to strike before he is prepared to do so. The other, is that England is diverting to do Italy a friendly turn by diverting the derwishes from their threatened union with Menelik.

There is another and very startling explanation, which comes to me from a source at least in a position to be well informed, which I quote with much reserve, but of which several unusual recent events give remarkable confirmation. This is that German intrigues against Great Britain in the Sudan have been brought to the knowledge of the ministry, and that it has determined to inaugurate an instant and effectual stoppage on the Kaiser's hostile plans.

SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE HARCOURT. Everywhere it has been the subject of general comment that Sir William Harcourt, the liberal leader in the Commons, has given contrary to the general liberal policy, his support to the new and great naval scheme of the opposition. A picture of the proposed new fleet published in one of the illustrated journals today, amazes the reader. It seems really that of a great nation's entire navy, and not merely that of an addition to a present equipment. The story as it reaches me is that Sir William was ready to oppose the enormous expenditure necessary for all this, and so announced his intention to his followers, when representatives were made to him by the ministers of such peril to the empire from Germany that he unexpectedly and altogether withdrew his opposition. He has since, if my information is correct, guardedly communicated his information to some of his colleagues, his reported counsel is that "to effectually obstruct the new naval scheme might bring the country within risk of a great catastrophe," and he has clearly indicated that the Kaiser's comprehensive plans in Africa from a sufficient basis for ministerial measures against them.

Of course, recent reports from Berlin of the Kaiser's hope to build a great navy, in spite of the opposition of the Reichsrath, his known colonial aspirations and his overt hatred and jealousy of England, lent further credence to the above report. It is even more certain that if the danger I have outlined is made officially known to the British people, the outbreak of feeling for war with Germany will be far more intense than that after William's telegram to O'm Paul.

WEARY OF THE GERMAN. One must mix with the mercantile and industrial classes to fully appreciate the almost universal hatred of Germany among them. Here commercial competition almost everywhere, even in England's own colonies, has been of the almost injury to English manufacturers. Cheap German goods, often remarkable linguists, are crowding out the Englishmen even in London and Liverpool, Glasgow and Sheffield houses. The favor always shown by the queen, as well as by her predecessors, to their German relations in the British army and navy, have aroused a decided prejudice, which perhaps partly explains the opposition led by the Times to the present vote of a pension to the duke of Cambridge.

If my explanation of Sir William Harcourt's action is correct he has either not communicated it to the Irish members of Parliament or to Labouchere, or else they disregard it. Irish leaders are arranging for a resolute resistance to the passage of the naval scheme through the Commons. I may add, however, that not at all unlikely, if their obstructive tactics be resisted, the English and Scotch liberals will be found supporting the government on the navy plans and that an alliance between the Irish and the liberals may be ruptured, perhaps for years to come.

SUCCESSOR TO THE MAHDI. The issue of the campaign against the derwishes is by no means so certain as was that of the recent bloodless Abahante expedition. Experienced African authorities unite in saying that the Abyssinians will probably incite semi-barbaric forces everywhere. Perhaps even in India it will be vastly exaggerated as intelligence of it is disseminated among them, and it was certainly complete enough as it stands. The Khalifa himself is described by Slatin Pasha and the late Major Wingate as a man who, in point of vigor, will courage and power of inspiring the desert people with fanaticism, is a worthy successor to the late Mahdi, who died in June, 1885. Throughout the campaign which ended in the fall of Khartoum, Abdullah was his chief lieutenant. Though serving Mahdi, he had a keen eye for the main chance. He did not believe in the immortality of the son of the prophet, who ever else did so, and he took care to have a proclamation issued by Mahdi, which practically assured succession to himself.

There are 4,600 British troops in Egypt and Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener Sirdar of the Egyptian army will presumably be in general command. He was governor general of the Red sea territory in 1886-1888 and adjutant general to the Egyptian army from 1888 to 1892, when he received the present command. He is only in his 46th year.

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Writer in the Field Speaks Disparagingly of the New Haven Crew.

'GENTLEMEN'S' REGIMENT TURN'D DOWN

Veteran Captain of the Cunard Line Retires—Lent Has a Depressing Effect on Theatrical Attendance.

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The plan of campaign, as submitted to the cabinet meeting yesterday, is that five black infantry battalions, seven Egyptian battalions and a large force of artillery and cavalry, with about 100 British officers, will compose the expeditionary force. The same route that was taken in 1884 will be followed, that is, the low water in the Nile; at this season, the transportation of ammunition and supplies must be by camels, of which a very large number will be required.

It is proposed to reconquer the Sudan, province by province. Dongola will be first taken, and then a great deal will depend upon circumstances.

LIBERALS PROTEST. While the campaign is endorsed by the unionists, the liberal and radical press loudly protest against it.

Several prominent sporting writers insist that the National Sporting club has not forwarded articles of agreement to James J. Corbett for a boxing match with Robert Fitzsimmons, but there is reason to believe that the club's denial of the report that it has put up a \$10,000 purse is intended to prevent the English authorities from interfering. It has been learned that the National Sporting club has requested a special meeting of the club to draft the required articles, which, after being approved by the club, will be forwarded to New York.

The Field, commenting upon the announcement that a crew from Yale university will compete at the Henley regatta, today says that the Americans will be greeted with every courtesy. But the Field adds that there will be no special honors for them, and that the writer deprecates international contests, declaring that a few minutes over the Henley course may do more to promote international enmity than "all the Monroe doctrines." The letter concludes with many sneers at the Yale men, saying among other things: "They could get no one to row them in America, therefore they are coming to Henley, although no one invited them."

The secretary of state for war, the marquis of Lansdowne, has finally declined to form a "regiment of gentlemen," a proposition which has been haggled over in the press for some time past as the outcome of a letter from a man who was, according to one of his critics, evidently of the opinion that he was too good to fight on equal terms in the ranks with the descendants of men who fought at Waterloo and Trafalgar. The writer's idea was to form a regiment of so-called "Gentlemen," chosen men whose chief proof of utter lack of rowing ability would be furnished in their joining such a regiment. A gentleman, it has been claimed, can be a gentleman in the ranks or before the mast, and to have formed a regiment of so-called "gentlemen" would have been, said one writer, a deliberate insult to the rest of the British army. Yet the proposition was urged by influential persons and by a portion of the press. It is true that they mainly supported the proposition that the ranks of the "regiment of gentlemen" should be composed chiefly of those who were physically and socially fitted to be officers in the British army, but who had failed to pass the stiff army examinations.

The matter, it is claimed, will not be allowed to drop, in spite of the decision of the secretary of state for war, and it is said that questions on the subject will be asked in the House of Commons next week.

RENEWAL OF IRISH ACTIVITY. In Parliament during the past week there has been a remarkable renewal of Irish activity in the lines of obstructing the passage of different measures. This has been done by means of heated remarks from certain newspapers. The Saturday Review, for example, says: "The avowed policy of both sections of the Irish party, as revealed during the week, is to do everything in their power to force a war by representing to the Americans, whereas the naval program was settled upon in November."

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MADE MORE BINDING

Recent Visit of the Austrian Premier Strengthens the Dreibund.

AUSTRIAN ARMS TO SUPPORT THE GERMAN

Made Necessary by the Recent Disaster to the Italians.

MUTUAL FEARS OF RUSSIA AND FRANCE

Two Emperors and King Humbert Likely to Meet at Genoa.

FLOODS DO GREAT DAMAGE IN GERMANY

Bridges Washed Away and Several Lives Lost—Prince Bismarck to Receive a Deputation on His Birthday.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 14.—All the surroundings of the visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, to this city testified of its significance. Emperor William personally showed him the greatest consideration and closest attention, of which the fact that he bestowed upon the count as a decoration the diamond studded cross of the Red Eagle was only one proof. After the banquet Emperor William conversed with the Austrian minister for about an hour and a half in private, and naturally it is on the books that the Dreibund was more friendly attitude toward Great Britain, whose entente with the Dreibund Austria regards as an important factor in the situation. There has been no formal written expression of this readjustment of the alliance, and none will be made.

Both Austria and Germany regard the fall of Signor Crispien as an irreparable loss, and it is admitted that the new Italian premier, the Marquis di Rudini, is only passively friendly to the Dreibund.

EMPERORS MAY MEET. The details of Emperor William's Mediterranean trip are still kept secret, but it is understood that he will join the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, at Genoa, where his majesty may meet the emperor of Austria and King Humbert. Emperor William will make several trips, accompanied by the empress, and the Hohenzollern will return to Kiel about the middle of May, in order to take his majesty north again during the summer.

Germany throughout the week has been visited by snow storms and heavy rains, and as a result there are floods almost everywhere. There is much snow in the northwest and center parts of the country, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been frequently interrupted.

The Alsatian Diet has voted the sum of 100,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the province, and the Diets of Baden and Wurtemberg have done the same for the relief of distress in their respective provinces. Thirteen people were drowned near Basel, Switzerland, and several others were drowned at Speyer, on the Rhine, which river, with the Main, Neckar and Moselle, have overflowed. A bridge was swept away at Freiburg, Baden, drowning nine persons. The hereditary grand duke of Baden was in danger of drowning. The flooding dam near Baden collapsed and whole districts were flooded. The Vistula has overflowed and there has been much damage done in the north.

Prince Bismarck has consented to receive on his birthday, April 1, a big torchlight procession from Hamburg.

It is announced that Prof. Koch will shortly publish his latest discovery in using tuberculin in the treatment of consumption.

Ex-Chancellor von Caprivi is writing his memoirs, but they will not be published for some time.

OVER HIS HUFF. The hereditary grand duke of Oldenburg, who was treated at his recent treatment by the emperor on the occasion of the death of the grand duchess of Oldenburg, has resumed command of the Nineteenth cavalry brigade.

A formal indictment for breach of the law of associations has been found against Herr Kuerr and forty-seven other socialist leaders. Their trials will begin next week. The socialist birthday of Herr Liebknecht will be celebrated on March 28 by the socialists throughout Germany. There will be a grand commers in this city.

The strike of 12,500 Berlin joiners was ended this week. The workmen have obtained higher pay and shorter hours.

The Chinese government has purchased 50,000 Russian army rifles of the type of 1884 for \$11,000,000.

At the request of the department at Washington, the United States embassy here has formally invited all the German universities to send delegations to the Princeton celebrations in October. Some of them, including the University of Gottingen, have accepted. The universities of Freiburg, Bonn and Erlangen have declined.

The United States charge d'affaires, Mr. J. B. Jackson attended the banquet given by Prince Hohenzollern in honor of Count Goluchowski on Thursday last.

Mr. Prof. Kraus will give a big dance on March 17 to the American colony.

Mr. Dean B. Mason, the United States vice consul at Frankfurt, has received his equatorial staff.

The military jubilee of Prince George of Saxony was grandly celebrated at Dresden. He received letters of congratulation from Emperor William and Emperor Franz Josef.

Herr Braun, editor of the Vorwaerts, has been declared innocent of perjury in connection with the theft of the Emperor William's amnesty proclamation.

It is said that a Roentgen ray experiment with Emperor William's arm has revealed the nature of the malformation. The photograph taken is said to have been submitted to eminent surgeons, who are said

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Unsettled; Slightly Warmer.

1. British Wearies of the Teuton.

2. British Army is Not Disconcerted. Dreibund Made the Stronger. London Society Revives Its Interest.

3. Nicaragua's Rebels Easily Routed.

4. Peace Reigns in Old Khatouk. Ballington Booth Names His Army.

5. Nebraska Well Covered with Snow. Holcomb Upholds Colonel Wilson. Dr. Brown Waits for the Verdict.

6. Mid-Lent in Omaha Society.

7. Frank Lowell Goes to Massachusetts. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

8. Santee Sioux Seek Forgiveness. America Wins the Chess Match.

9. Franklin's Official Acts Criticized. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

11. "Story of Aaron."

12. What to Do with the Poor. St. Patrick and Civilization.

13. Editorial and Comment.

14. Olney at Work and Play.

15. Noted Women Composers' Methods. Tests on the Cathode Rays.

16. Waller Ready for the Committee.

17. Commercial and Financial News.

18. General Grist of Sporting Gossip.

19. What the Wheel Riders Are At. Game Birds Fast Disappearing.

to have expressed the belief that a simple coalition with Russia would be partial if not complete use of the arm.

The Dr. Peters expose of the Reichstag, resulting from the charges brought against the former imperial commissioner in Africa by Herr Bebel, had a great adverse effect upon the colonial extension agitation. Dr. Peters is the head of the colonial jingoes and one of the leaders of the agitation for a large increase in the strength of the German navy. A leader of the centrists has already announced that the revolutions will considerably modify the attitude of that party toward the colonial policy of the government, adding that in the future they will be unable to give the same support to it as hitherto.

Dr. Peters is now drawing 6,000 marks from the exchequer yearly and is said to be doing nothing for it. Consequently people are more inclined to believe the charges brought against him, especially his book on the German Eritrea Pasha relief expedition showed that he treated natives brutally, and it is pointed out that an Arab would have been immediately hanged if he had been found guilty of much less.

CASTELLANES LIVE TOGETHER. Rumors of Their Separation or Even Quarrelling Categoricaly Denied. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, March 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The persistent report in New York that the Count and Countess (nee Anna Goluch) de Castellane have separated, is absolutely false, so far as may be conjectured from public appearances, as well as from statements of their friends that there is no trouble whatever between them. On the contrary, the countess is very obviously delighted with her high social position and all that it implies, while her husband is as manifestly delighted with the increased opportunities afforded by his marriage in directions which only a large income can permit a young Parisian of fashion to follow. He was never dissipated and ever since his marriage he has done nothing to excite unfavorable gossip. The young couple are seen together constantly at theaters and other public places. They live together unostentatiously in handsome apartments. Work on their big new house in Avenue Malakoff is steadily progressing.

Cablegrams from New York stating the fact of the reports there of domestic infelicities, even to the point of an actual separation, have come to the knowledge of the family, and today Marquis de Castellane, the head of the family, dictated to the World the following letter to the following form: "My son Boni and his wife have just left me. They are now driving together in a phaeton. They are living together on the best possible terms. If people in New York say anything to the contrary, their wish is father to the thought. You are authorized to deny categorically any such statement."

American ladies in Paris who have indicated known the countess since she first visited the city as Miss Gould also denigrate categorically that there is the slightest foundation for the report.

The civil chamber yesterday delivered judgment in the Terry divorce suit. Both parties had applied for a divorce. Terry requested guardianship of his 13-year-old daughter, Natica. The court condemned him to continue payment of the pension for the monthly to his wife and child. Natica to the latter's care and charged the French consul in New York to examine witnesses residing in America. Final judgment as to the divorce was reserved until the consul's report is received. Antonio Terry, as is well known, desires the divorce so that he may marry Sybil Sanderson, as American prima donna. He is a brother of Baroness Hain, the wife of a distinguished Italian politician, and the son of Don Thomas Terry of Cuba, who left a fortune of many millions. Antonio's wife, formerly Miss Secor of New York, has resided here for many years.

ABYSSINIAN TROOPS WELL EQUIPPED. MASSOWAH, March 14.—The negus has reviewed 100,000 of his troops in the presence of Major Salsa, the Italian officer who is treating for peace with the Abyssinians. The troops marched in good order and were well armed. Later the negus showed Major Salsa his quantities of provisions, the Italians having, some time ago, been under the belief that the Abyssinians were short of supplies. In fact, it is said that this was one of the reasons which prompted General Baratieri to make his disastrous advance upon Tigre.

Press and Politicians Displeased. LONDON, March 14.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says that the countess and displeasure are manifested there among politicians and financiers at the action of the United States senate. The press reiterates its advice to the government to suppress the rebellion at all costs. The government and its supporters persist in the belief that the storm will blow over through the peaceful disposition of President Cleveland.

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Mark Twain Evidently Better. BOMBAY, March 13.—Mark Twain, the American humorist, will resume his lectures on Wednesday next and will leave India for Africa on April 1.

ST. PAUL'S BECOMING POPULAR. St. Paul's cathedral, after having been given the very cold shoulder by royalty and the aristocracy for a long time past, is again becoming fashionable. The princess of Wales on Sunday last occupied the deacon's pew at a passing service, and on the afternoon service of the same day sat in the choir. Among those who were present on the occasion were the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and Lord and Lady Wolsey, who, prior to the service, had been in the amen corner hearing the choir sing glees.

It is reported that two new morning liberal penny papers are to be started shortly in this city, and it is also said that Mr. Henry J. C. Cuet, formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, is soon to preside over the destinies of a new afternoon paper to be called the Mayfair Gazette.

The bicycle boom is increasing in vigor

REVIVAL IN SOCIETY

Princess of Wales' Drawing Room Leads Off the Season.

MANY NOTABLES VIEWING THE SIGHTS

Princess Very Proud of Her Daughter and Prospective Son-in-Law.

QUEEN RAPIDLY FALLING IN HEALTH

Grief Over the Death of Prince Henry Weighs Heavily on Her.

BRITISH MUSEUMS ARE TO OPEN SUNDAY

Bicycle Crase Has Struck London. Hind and American Firms Reaping a Harvest—Opposition to Royal Penitents.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 14.—The eyes of the statesmen of this country and, for that matter, of the whole of Europe, have been turned toward Berlin during nearly the whole week. There, it is believed, the Dreibund has been solidified and improved by a better understanding with Great Britain and to the great relief of King Humbert of Italy, whose throne was undoubtedly shaken by the defeat of the Italian army under General Baratieri at the battle of Adowa.

For society, this has been a busy and exciting week, and with the mercury registering 60 degrees, the first drawing room at Buckingham palace by the princess of Wales, in the absence of the queen, who arrived the same day at Cimiez, near Nice. The turnout of people desirous of criticizing the toilets of the ladies going to and from the drawing room was exceptionally large and more than ordinarily good humored.

Although the princess of Wales, who is yachting in the Mediterranean, is away, the princess Victoria and Maud, with the latter's fiancée, Prince Charles of Denmark; the duke and duchess of York, the duke and duchess of Saxe-Gotha and several other visiting German royalties are in town, and all apparently in the instigable search of moments of many and various descriptions.